pipe during the class farewell exercises, the other day.
And yet, one of these girls joyfully took her degree as
liachelor of Arts. Some women are mighty inconsistent.
—[Newark Advertiser.

MR. CURTIS CROSS-QUESTIONED. CHARGED WITH BETRAYAL OF FAITH.

OPEN LETTER FROM ONE OF HIS CONSTITUENTS AND A PROMINENT COLORED LAWYER,

To the Hon. George William Curtis. Sin: As a member of that constituency which named you as its delegate to Chicago and a delegate to the State Convention, pledged to support you for delegate-at-large, a piedge it would have given me much pleasure to redeem had I attended the convention and had your name been presented, I am so much at a loss to understand your present position that I trust you will not deem it impertment in me if I presume to put a few

inquiries to you. You were chosen as a Republican, by a Republican constituency. At the time of your election you were aware that the present nominee of the Republican party had, to say the least, an even chance with any and all of his competitors. Was it quite fair for you to accept the trust conferred by that constituency without so much as a hint of your determination not to abide by the decision of the convention in a given contingency, and afterward, when a nomination was made which you disliked, to march straight from the Republican Convention into the Democratic party !

You were chosen a delegate because of your acknowledged ability and promiuent character. You were justly regarded as one of the leaders of the party; and what would be thought of a general who, because his plan of battle had been disapproved by his superior officer, should take his command over to the camp of the

Is it not true that when either nations or individuals enter into parliament for the purpose of determining upon any policy or measure, there is an unwritten code of honor among all civilized peoples which binds all the par

honor among all civilized peoples which binds all the participants to acquiesce in the decision of the council, if arrived at by fair means, or else to enter his or their protest at the time and retire? And if so is not your present attitude toward the Republican par y and its candidates utterly unjustifiable and without excuse?

But aside from any obligation you may owe your constituents, or the party, there are other and weightier considerations which render your position utterly inexplicable. You believe in a better and purer system of the public service, both State and National, and in this you have my warmest sympathy and most carnest support. But my warmest sympathy and most carnest support. But my warmest sympathy and most earnest support. But my warmest sympathy and most earnest support. But my warmest sympathy and most earnest support. But my acquire than from the Republicas party? Is it for the easily obtained from the Demober most true that every administration is influenced and controlled rather by the constituent elements of the party that supports it than by its professions and declarations? If so, what hope is there for the purification of the public service from a party whose temporary countrol of one branch of the National Legislature filled the National Capital with more than a hundred thousand office-seeking cormorants!

Do yeu really think that any ante-election engagements

Capital with more than a hundred thousand once-cornorants!

Do you really think that any ante-election engagements would enable a Democratic President, whatever much be his personal character, to resist the pressure of the horde of office-spekers that would present themselves upon the manuration of a Democratic Administration!

The Democratic party has complete and absolute control of all the States south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. Have you ever heard of these States enacting has for the purification of the public service!

On the contrary is it not true that wherever the Democratic party has control, the old Democratic doctrine, "To the victors belong the spoils," obtains absolute

"To the victors belong the spoils," obtains absolute "To the victors belong the spoils," obtains absolute "Wav."

Within the last few days we have had striking proofs of the inability of the Democratic party for any courageous action [Sopare a man as Gavernor Cleveland, the candidate of your selection, at the very first stage in his canvass for of your selection, at the very first stage in his canvass for the Democratic neumanism. has been compelled to make terms with Mr. Keily and Tammany Hall; and whoever the candidate of the Democratic party may be, unless he would seal his fate in advance, he will be compelled to make terms with the same powers.

Do you believe that any President, whatever his personal worth might be, could administer the Government upon pure and stable principles after having placed himself under such deep and abiding obligations to Mr. Kelly and his hall! You believe as I do, that the suppression of free suffrage in the South today is one of the great crimes of the century, and should any one impute to you the intention of abetimg or approving in any way such suppression you would deem such a charge a foul ourrage. And yet what is your proposition to turn over the National Government to the Democratic party if it be not a preposition to confirm that party in the power in those States which it has obtained by assasination and fraud!

And if you are willing to use the power thus begotten as an instrument to destroy the Republican party, do you not become particeps crimins in the fraud and assassination!

not become particeps crimins in the fraud and assassimation!

I presume that you are not in favor of a high protective
tariff, but I take it that you thoroughly disapprove of any
policy that would produce a continued and ever-increasing depression of our industries by a halting and uncertain revenue system. In view of the great interests involved, both of the capitalist and the laborer, would it
be wise to commit the government of the country to a
party that would keep our industrial interests in a conitaning state of prostration by its insolitive to formulate
a policy touching the tariff!

I am aware that some persons, wild with disappointment and chagrin, urge that the objections to the individcual candidates are so overwhelming as to outweigh all
considerations of principles or policy. But surely you
cannot be moved by such objections, for you examined
them, carefully I am bound to believe, when they were
fresh in the public mind, and pronounced them groundless and unworthy of belief.

New, do you know of any new facts, not inferences and
surmises, but facts, that justify you in modifying the
judgment rendered at the time! Unless you know of
such facts your prosent attitude is untenable and indefessible.

Sir; while the Republican party is doubtless greatly in-

such facts your present activate.

Bir: While the Republican party is doubtless greatly indebted to your elequence and ability, you, on your part, owe much to the Republican party. It has not always agreed with you, indeed of late years it has rarely done agreed with you, indeed of late years it has rarely done ago, but it has always delighted to honor you, even when it differed from yos. And loyalty and good faith demand that, though you are not able to approve of the selection it has made, you should not go over to the enemy in the hour of battle. Respectfully yours.

Flushing, L. I., June 26, 1884. JOHN F. QUARLES.

MR. BERGH'S VIEWS ON VACCINATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Last evening a friend called my attention to an editorial in THE TRIBUNE, criticising a letter of mine in The Herald relating to vaccination. venturing to reflect the opinions of learned men on the subject, and to have one myself on any other point than the protection of animals, it is intimated that I am a -a degmatizer-ignorant, and unfamiliar with any other subject!

The editorial makes the most random assertions as to the health of mankind before the birth of Jenner, declaring that at one time one person out of three in Europe was marked with the smallpox! It continues: "Scrofula was so general that that it was a matter of comment to see any one free from it, and the plagues-cholera and searlet fever-swept through the land like con-It is left to be interred that since Jenner came on earth,

ali these scourges have disappeared—there is no more smallpox, no more cholera, no more plague, no more scrofula, no more consumption. Not the least credit is given to the influence of improved modes of living, and the facilities of education; Jenner and Pasteur are the

the facilities of education; Jenner and Pasteur are the health magicians! In spite of all this, however, each and all tiess accourges periodically revisit the world, and amalipox sweeps away millions of people.

If the writer of the article in The Transans would visit this office he could be shown a pile of authorities two feet high, embracing the scientific investigations and experience of some of the most learned physiologists and perience of some of the most learned physiologists and ravasts in the world, all of whom assert that the human race is not only deteriorating, but is rotting away, by reason of the fitthy practice of inoculation and vaccination.

But this is not alone a question of science. Common sense—watch the writer denies to me and to all others who differ with him no phinon—is fully able to determine who differ with him no prinon—is fully able to determine who differ with him no prinon—is fully able to determine the Togive a man a his-long discasse, for fear that he may some day catch some passing distemper, is a manifest absurdity.

one word more and I am done. How is it that because One word more and I am done. However, the man edits a newspaper he should suddenly become an aman edits a newspaper he should suddenly become an oracle and know everything! Does the mere fact of publishing a paper constitute him a sage, and all the rest of lishing a paper constitute him a sage, and all the rest of the world fools? Happily, all editors are not of the persuasion of The Trinches.

Of course you would not publish this, because you would not have it thought that The Trinches could ever would not have it thought that The Trinches could ever be in errer.

would not have to be in error. New-lork, June 27,1884. [Oh, no; we are quite willing to let the public judge between us. But if anything should ever convince the public that newspapers generally are right, it would be to have the assaults upon them all like the above.-Ed.]

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FESTIVALS.

The festival spirit which has heretofore been energetic chiefly in Western cities, is beginning to make feit also in New-York. A festival under the direction of Dr. Damrosch and the auspices of an incorporated association of which Assistant Bishop Potter is president as already on the stocks. It will be given in the spring, and the active busi-less management will be in the bands of Morris Reno, who carried the hands of Morris Reno, who carried the Musical Festival of 1881 to financial success. The newest movement is one which has a union of music, and drama in view. John D. Townsend is the legal representative of the projectors of this affair which has colousal dimensions. As such representative Mr. Townsend yesterday sent a circular to prominent managers and actors, asking their advice touching the proposed unsertaking, asking their advice touching the proposed unsertaking. The scheme at present is for a festival waich is to less a month, and bring together the best artists in the country is their distinctive lines. One week is to be devoted to epera, one week to Shakospeare's plays, one week to other standard dramas, and one week to comedy. Tentertainments are to be given under the auspices of leading citizens of New-York," and one-half of the profits to go to the Dramatic Fund.

SUICIDE OF AN ITALIAN WOMAN. BINGHAMTON, June 29. - The wife of an Stalian laborer on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, umitted suicide at Nineveh, in Broome County, last sight by taking Paris Green. She died after great suf-ering. No cause has been learned for her action. THE FREEDMAN'S PROGRESS.

PROFESSOR R. T. GREENER'S OBSERVATIONS. SATISFIED OF THE NEGRO'S PERMANENCE IN THE SOUTH-HIS MATERIAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL POSITION.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 29 .- Professor R. T. Greener has returned from a journey through Georgia, Alabama and several other Southern States, which he visited to observe the social, material and political condition of the colored people. To a TRIBUNE correspondent Professor Greener said: "My trip satisfied me of the permanence of the negro. If I ever had doubts of his improvement and progress all are removed now, and I am an optimist on this subject. As a laborer or peasant class, the negro is to-day better housed, has better food, wears better clothes and has less difficulty in getting hold of the soil than any like class in Europe. He is not yet an unhampered citizen, for his vote is only counted as the dominant party pleases, and the law is in many cases perverted to discriminate against him. He is thrown into the penitentiary for the most trivial offences and thus disfranchised, and the chain gangs are filled with these un ortunates. Yet the negro is more essential to the prosperity of the South, as a free man than he was as a slave and Southern white people readily acknowledge the fact. I have not been south since 1877 and hence was prepared to notice the improvement or retrogression. I observed more pride of race among our people, more independence of character, greater neatness of dress, a desire to enter business, and a thirst for education equal to that just after the war.

WORK OF THE COLORED TEACHER. "What of the educational and social condition of

the negro?" "The colored teachers are doing a great work They are the heroes and heroines of our race, and the work they are doing is working a silent revolution. Their missionary labor is affecting the social life, the home as well as the school. Of course prejudice still exists at the South. Caste feeling always dies hard. I had a chance to feel it during my trip, when ordered from a first-class car, or when refused a meal at a dirty inn at Taccoa, in Georgia, or when I saw separate waiting rooms 'for colored people' at railway stations, while the same colored people were in close proximity in other re lations in life. In the five instances in which I was ordered into a second-class ceach I invariably refused to go and was left undisturbed But the South in this respect is no worse than the North was thirty years ago."

"Yes,' continued Mr. Greener, "the colored per ple are improving socially. I met many of them holding responsible positions-business men. physicians, lawyers, a solicitor of a judicial circuit. members of the city, State and county organizations. In two instauces I saw poor white boggars appealing, not in vain, to the teachers of a colored school for aid. In Alabama 1 met a colored graduate of Hampton and the Buffalo Medical School, who had passed the local Board of Exammers after a five days' examination."

THE NEGRO BECOMING A LAND OWNER. "Are the negroes pretty generally acquiring

"In every State they are becoming land owners. I made particular inquiries in regard to that. The land is cheap, and the negro is the laborer. You see him in the cottonfield, of course, but also in the tobacco factory. walking in the street, building the railroads. He is the carpenter, the wheelwright, the hackman, often owning the stable, the blacksmith, the brakeman on the railway; in short, he is the black arm of the South."

"How about politics?" "Well, there is a good deal of feeling, but the interest is a oppressed to a great extent. The white people affect to be indifferent and the colored people conceal their interest. Still under the surface there is deep concern on both sides. The Democrats are of the most ultra type; but there are already signs of disintegration. The younger men are open to conviction. Several with whom I conversed freely were favorable to Blaine, as one put it, because he has decided opinions en questions affecting Aractican interests. If a fair canvass could be had, and an aggressive campaign urged, I believe the Republican ticket would poll a respectable vote in every Southern State, while North Carolina, West Virginia and possibly Florida could be carried."

IMPENDING CHANGES IN THE SOUTH. "The South is on the eve of a political break English capital is an entering wedge in all the Southern States. The foreign element, too, is grad nally controlling trade. One sees the same name on the street signs that you find in Broadway, and 'Samuel of Posen' is on every train. As if to compensate for the negro's political majority, there seems to be more consideration paid to those negroes who have acquired a competence or attained position in their respective localities, attained position in their respective localities. Among white clergymen, politicians and business men with whom I to aversed I found an unvarying interest expressed in the negro's advancement and gratification at it. The fact is, the grand movement of the Nineteenth Century has at last reached the south. In spite of inherited prejudices and the disposition to cling to exploded theories of government and race, the South will divide sooner than the North, for there is still left at the South, beneath prejudices and effect notions and customs, a love of the ideal which many of us had beyin to think extinct. The South has not yet sold its soul to materialism, although Mephistophiles is on the ground, attempting to drive a bargain."

FAITHFUL TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. "Is there any truth in the reports of disaffection mong the colored people?"

Nothing could be more absurd. The leading colored men of the South will support the Republican National ticket. General Logan always was their econd chei e. Mr. Dancy, a colored Republican of North Carolina, seconded Logan's nomination at Chicago in an eloquent speech. Naturally they were for Archur at first; but having Jone their duty to him, and shown they were not mere political vanes, t ey are now solid for the whole ticket. Bolts, kicking and independent movements do not affect them, and I am glad of it. They know what Bolts, Ricking and I am glad of it. They know what affect them, and I am glad of it. They know what the Republican party stands for, and they are manimous in its support. Our people respect Mr. Curtis for his anti-slavery services, but they cannot follow his political lead. The colored people of the South will vote for Blaine and Logan, because they are the standard-bearers of the party—if they get a chance to vote at all. They know that as no respectability of candidate can ever make the Democratic party respectable, so no criticism on Republican leaders can change the record of the Republican party. Every colored man I talked with held this view. The negroes are much more practical politicians than the Independents give them credit for."

"But there are some colored Independents at the North, it is said."

"But there are some colored independents at the North, it is said."

"Where? Not a handful; not a baker's dezen of weight and character in the United States. We have just enough of them to prove our humanity and that all the fools are not confined to the white race. We have representatives in the jails and asylums and of course, we must have some independents and fewer Democrats, I believe our canvass ought to be pushed at the South. If Mr. Biaine could speak in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, I think he would revolutionize those States. There is great curiosity at the South to hear and see him. I know the colored people and am sure they may be depended upon, first and last, to support the Republican ticket."

NOT FOR MR. TILDEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.] WASHINGTON, June 29 .- A Democratic politician is occusionally found who does not believe it would be wise to nominate Tilden. For example, a prominent Democrat who favors the nomination of a Western man yesterday said: "Nominate Tilden I Way, the Republicans would swear that he was dean. The only way we could prove him alive, would be to show him, and if we did that he would certainly be defeated. No, sr, unless we want to help elect Biaine we must not nominate Tilden.

TO TEST THE OWNERSHIP OF RACE HORSES. CINCINNATI, June 29.-Mrs. Eliza Bethune, wislow o John G. Bethune, of New-York, has brought a suit again Thomas J. Nichols, of Paris, Kentucky, to recove, possession of race borses worth \$50,000 which, her patition says, were assigned in trust to Nichols. The petition was filed in the United States Court at Covington.

DROWNED IN COLUMBIA RIVER. PORTLAND, Oregon, June 29.—Yesterday two boats were capsized at the mouth of the Columbia Efver, owing to rough weather. Captain Olsen, a pioneer of Astoria, Samuel Blair, James Craig and four others, un-known men, were drowned. The bodies of Olsen and

Craig were recovered. All the others were swept out to THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

ATTRACTIONS OF THE SEASHORE.

THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA AT LONG BEACH. THE OPENING CONCERTS -- ATTRACTIONS OF A TRIP

TO POINT LOOKOUT. A cool wind from the ocean blew over Long Beach yesterday and made light waistcoats blossom out in abundance. The fact that Theodore Thomas's orchestra was to be at the Beach drew many people there, and all day long the white sands of the shore were dotted by moving pleasure-seekers. The orch estra left Montreal on a special tarin at midnight Saturday, and were expected at Long Beach by noon yesterday, but owing to the train being delayed the musicians did not reach the Beach unti 4 o'clock. They had not been there five m.nates before the merry strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March went tripping from their instruments, and mincled with the roar of the ocean. Two concerts were given, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. The programme was

as follows:

AFTERNOON.—Part I. 1. Wedding March, Mendelssohn; 2. Overture Jubi e. Weber; 3. Waltz, Radolf's Kiacuze, Strauss; 4. Finale, Prometheus Beethoven; 5. Polka Schnell, Joens Strauss. Part II. 5. Overture, Merry Wives of Windsor, Nicolai; 7. Waltz, Wener Roubens, Strauss. 8. Cujus Anima Stabat Mater, Rossini, Mr. F. Dietz; 5. Coronation March, Prophet, Meyerbeer, Eventso.—Part I. 1. Overture, Massanillo, Auber; 2. Allegrette, Eighth; 7. upbing, Beethoven; 3. Folka Mazurka, Arm in Aro, Strauss; 4. Folonaise, Mignon, A. Thomas, Fart, II. 5. Overture, Riemit, Wagner; 6. Spring Song, Mentelssohn; 7. Waltz, Village Swallows, Strauss; 8. Ave Maria, Bach-Gounod; 9. March, En Avant, Gungl.

As 5000 as the orchestra began to play nearly everyone

As soon as the orchestra began to play nearly everyone rushed to the hotel piazza. There were a few soulful ones, however, who preferred to sit in the white sand on the shore and ask themselves the unanswered conundrum, "What are the wild waves saying" It was rather too cold to make bathing a popular form of amusement but a few hardy persons tried it and came out of the water looking blue and shivering so nard that they were

in danger of falling to pieces.

Point Lookout was in full operation and many people Point Lookout was in full operation and many people took the cars and rode up there through the sandy knolls along the shore. This ride is deservedly popular. As soon as the train passes the last of the Long Beach contages the traveller finds himself gliding along a wild, desolate shore; sandy knolls and coarse grass around, on one side the ocean and on the other a vast marsh that stretches away to the Northern horizon. Arrived at Point Lookout, one seems to have reached Ultima Thule. Beyond, around, everywhere, is the ocean. Only a stender causeway of sand connects one with the world. And ever and above all, pervading the scene like a spell is the comforting reflection that a good square meal can be obtaized at the restaurants.

The people who visited Long Beach yesterday staved later than usual to hear the music, and were well repaid, for the evening concert was especially fine. The sound of the music ringing out through the darkness and mingling with the roar of the breakers was impressive. When the Ave Maria was played the most irreligious could scarcely have nelped feeling something like devolution. When the last sweet notes of the hymn had died away the music changed to the lively marpersive, when they will be sound only the sound of the sea intoning and the voice of the wind signing through the Queen Anne turrers could be heard at Long Beach.

Among the new arrivals at the hotel are: H. M. Porter and wife, Joseph W. Harper and family, A. A. Buell, W. S. Cowles, United States Navy, J. E. Dodge and wife, Mrs. L. till and family, Steppon D. Hatch, J. Lewis and swife, Mrs. Martim N. Nixon and family, H. W. Sharpless, General S. M. Bowman and soon, W. W. Sherman, wife and soo, and Miss Myra Moffat. took the cars and rode up there through the sandy knolls

GREAT CROWDS AT CONEY ISLAND.

TWO ACCIDENTS WHILE BATHING-ONE FATAL, Although yesterday was by no means the warmest Sunday of the last few weeks the rush to Coney Island was even greater than on the Sunday previous Early in the morning the people began to come and they ontinued the process until dusk. At Manhattan Beach there was the usual morning service for early visitors and Gilmore and his excellent orchestra for the less levour who came later. Both morning and afternoon the semi-circle of seats in front of the orchestra and he hotel plazzas were crowded with a well pleased an lience, while in the dining-rooms of the hotel the clatter of china and the rootfalls of nimble waiters mingled with the chatter of the guests until the gong warned late stayers that the last train was about to start. At Brigh ton Beach there was also the usual throng of people wh istened to the orchestra as they discussed their dinner in Mr. Lansing's excellently appointed dining-rooms At West brighton the swings, the coasting slides, the merry-go-rounds, the dime museums and the countless open-air attractions were in full operation and the owners thereof smiled smiles of inward satisfaction.

The bright sun and the comparatively smooth seatempted hundreds to bathe. Despite the caution promi tempted hundreds to bathe. Despite the caution prominently displaced warning bathers against approaching too closely to the plor, there were two accidents, one of which resulted fatally. A young girl was driven against one of the iron columns of the new pier and sustained a severe injury to her lead. Later, a grey-halfed old man was seen to strike in the same manner; he sank immediately and his body was only recovered after a long interval. The body was earlied late after summoned by officer Riley, When he arrived at the pavilion a little unpleasantness occurred. It appears that John Devlin, the brother of Mrs. Vanderveer, disputes the claim of Justice Waring to he office, and when the Justice appeared to hold an inquest Devlin not only used unnecessarily unkind language, but ended by ejecting the Justice from the pavilion. Justice waring son returned, backed by what he termed "a posse of six loyal men and true," and by main force viewed the body of the unfortunate man. There was nothing to lead to its identification. It is that of a man apparently about flity years of age, stout and with a large grey mustache and whishers. Mrs. Vanderveer refused to give up the man's effects; so Justice Waring sent one of his men around with a stouch and ordering her to produce them at the inquest this morning.

VISITORS AT LONG BRANCH. HUNDREDS OF PLEASURI - EPKERS, FUT FEW WHO TRY THE CURF.

Long Branch, June 29.-There were many arrivals here last n'ght and to-day. The iron steamboats brought down nearly 1,800 pleasure-seekers this morning and afternoon, and the trains of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading railroads were crowded Few persons were brave enough to go in bathing. The recent storm has left a "gentle reminder" in the shape of heavy ground swell, which made a ber of the steamboat passengers ill, and caused the rest to feel weak about the knees.

The Long Branch Surf began its eleventh season to-day with Romaine C. Nichols as Editor. The Tr - Week'y News, Jacob Smits, Editor, will be publishe ' from Tuesday of his weak during July and August.

V. B. Gulick and family, of Princeton, N. J., are at their cottage at North Long Branch. After Wednesday the iron steamboats will make five trips each way daily between New-York and the Ocean Pier.

Attorney-General Brewster and his family are expected at the Howland Hotel this week. Ex-Controller Knox and family are at their cottage at

Monmouth Beach, Ex-Governor Bedle, of New-Jersey, and family are at the Howland Hotel. Fletcher Harper, jr., and wife have apartments in one

of the cottages of the West End Hotel. John W. Hammersley and family, David Milliken and

family, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, Miss Josephine M. Smith, Miss Emily M. Smith, Dr. E. Guernsey Rankin, Phillip Williams and family and J. Toduniter Thompson, all of New-York, are new arrivals at the Howland Hotel.

son, an of New-York, are new arrivate at the Howland Hotel.

At the Ocean Hotel are William C. Barrett and family. Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Heid, W. H. Buckman, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Curtis, of New-York City; Mrs. R. Van Houten, and D. L. Wortendyke, of Mieliand Fark, N. J.

B. T. Pippey, Miss Helen Warren, Mrs. D. C. Sturges, L. C. Sturges, Miss S. E. Kendall, Miss C. C. Kendall, and Miss S. Kendall, of New-York; Mrs. Gustave N. Abeel and daughter, of Newark, are registered at the Atlantic Hotel.

THE FIRE RECORD. PAPER-BOARD MILL DESTROYED.

AT TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE. Saratoga, June 29,-D. & W. Pemble's paper-board mill at Stillwater, Saratoga County, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss \$30,000; uninsured. The mili will be rebuilt.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES. LEXINGTON, Ky., June 29.-D. D. Beil's resi ence, near the city limits, was burned last night. Loss

\$30,000. Insurance \$14,000. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 29. - The main building of the Fairbanks & Duenweg distillery was burned this after noon. The machinery and 15,000 gallons of liquor in the noon. The insendery and 15,000 gations of inquor in the still and tanks were destroyed. The less is estimated at between \$700,000 and \$125,000. There is an insurance of \$65,000 in fifty-two companies. St. Louis, June 29.—Fire this morning at Missouri-

ave, and Third-st., East St. Louis, destroyed a large ware ave, and three control of the contro WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 29 .- A fire this evening damaged a block of business buildings on Main-st. Among

damaged a block of buildess buildings of stain-st. Another the locars are William Stodilart & Co., grocers, \$500 on stock and \$1,000 on building; S. Goetfried, clothier, \$2,000; J. R. Perry, piano unaufacturer, \$300; G. D. French & Co., novelty goods, \$2,500; A. M. Meellay, furniture, \$300; J. R. Hoyr furniture, \$300; Frederick Ahlborn, \$800 on building. There is a partial insurance. A DEFALCATION CONFESSED.

PROVIDENCE, June 29 .- O. C. Barrows, a prominent citizen of Bristol, and bookkeeper for the National Rubber Company, has admitted a defalcation of about \$5,000. He has been in the employ of the company twenty years.

POLITICAL CAREER OF B. F. JONES. FALSE REPORTS ABOUT HIM DENIED-AN INTER-VIEW WITH JOSEPH D. WEEKS.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. PITTSBURG, June 29.-The friends of B. F. Jones, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee, are much incensed at the charges made by the Washington correspondent of "The New-York Sun," that Mr. Jones furnished the money for the independent campaign in this State two years ago, also that his election was a recognition of the right of any member of the party to bolt whenever he telt so inclined. Joseph D. Weeks, secretary of the Western Iron and Steel Asso ciation, and who previous to the Chicago Convention led the anti-Magce faction in the fight to elect Blaine delegates in this Congressional district, said:

led the anti-Magee faction in the fight to elect Blaine delegates in this Congressional district, said:

"The statement that Mr. Jones was in any way interested in the independent campaign of 1882 is a stupid falsehood. Acting on the advice of his physicians, Mr. Jones in the spring of 1882, before General Beaver was nominated, or before there was any sign of a revolt in the party, went to Europe. He intended to remain a year, but in December had recovered his health so fully that he returned. It will be observed, however, that he left the United States before the nominations were made, and did not return until after the election. Therefore he could not have taken any part in that campaign, even if he had been so disposed."

Mr. Weeks further stated that Mr. Jones was selected as chairman of the National Committee because of his wonderful discernment and capacity r, an organizer. "As president of the Western Iron a d Steel Association," said he, "his opinions are recognized as authority on all questions of policy that arise, and his judgment is sought from all parts of the country, asking what my opinion of Mr. Jones as a protection of the was asked.

"I am glad to answer that question," replied Mr. Weeks. "Mr. Jones advocates protection to American industries, not alone because as an individual he is benefited by it, but because he honestiy believes that all classes of our people derive profit from the laws whichimpose duties on imports. I think his position was clearly set forth in the concluding paragraph of the protest to the Morrison Tariff 'bill, which Mr. Jones presented to the Committee on Ways and Means at Washington, a few months ago. He said: "We protest against this bill, because it apparently indicates the purpose of permanently imposing European conditions of labor upon the workingmen of this country—conditions against which foreign laborers revolt and to escape which they seek this country. The maintenance of an American scale of wages for American workingmen is essential to the good order of soc

THE PRINCIPLES BEHIND MR. BLAINE. MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS WHO CANNOT TRUST DEMOCRACY.

Congressman Whiting, of Massachusetts, was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other morning by a TRIBUNE reporter, who inquired about Bay State colities. He replied:

"Blaine was not the choice of Massachusetts. The State has been against him for several years. There was ensequently considerable feeling after he was nominated. It was to this situation that the Indepe movement owed its sudden show of hands. But Massa-chusetts is only one State against thirty-seven, and all the others want Blaine. We can't stand like the twelfth jaryman who insisted that there were eleven blamed fools on the tury with him. The feeling is growing rapidly in Massachusetts that it is not safe to vote for any Democrat. It is the party, its platform and its policy, behind Mr. Blaine, that the people of Massachu-setts want. That which is behind a Democratic candilate, no matter who he may be, they do not want. I find also that the projudice against Blaine is wearing away, and by election day we shall have every Republican

and by election day we shall have every Republican voter in the ranks.

"The people have been carefully looking over Blaine's record, and the conclusion is reached that he has been misrepresented and belied. Governor Long, who is the strongest Republican in the State, tells me that he made a careful review of Blaine's history and was astonished to find on what a slender foundation the charges against inim rest. Garrield was an idol of the Independents in Massachusetts. His first act on entering the White House was to select Blaine as his chief advisor. If Blaine was the boat man he is pictured, Garfield would never have done that. In my city, Holyoke, I find that large numbers of Irish Democrats are for Blaine. They like him for his torcka policy, and say besides that they will not vote for any revenue reformer. Five or six prominent Irish Democrats of Holyoke have already declared for Blaine, and he will get a large vote from this source. As to Republicans, there is no middle ground. To admit the Democratic power is to vote in favor at the 85-cent dollar, of free trade, of the destruction of the National Banking and the Patent law systems. Dur people are not going to vote that way."

EX-CONGRESSMAN MOREY'S VIEWS. DHIO DEMOCRATS FOR PAYNE-REPUBLICAN PROS-PECTS BRIGHT.

Ex-Congressman Henry L. Morey, of Ohio, who was unscated in Congress by the Demo-crats, is staying at the Girsey House. To a TRIBUNE reporter, replying to inquiries about the probabilities of the Democratic nomination as seen from Washington, he said :

"I have always had an idea that the party manipulators intend to bring forward Payne. That is certainly the plan in Ohio. Cleveland came to the front for while to unsettle this belief, but from what observe lately I do not think he will be nominated.' "Is Hoadly in the Payne scheme !" "I think he is, because he has to be. He dare not be

against it, because the Democratic mac hine in Ohlo is for He would like to be at the head or tail of the ticket, and is no doubt hoping the lightning may strike him. He will be for Payne as long as Payne is in the field. The this persocratic machine is one of the most perfect in my State in the country. It is thoroughly organized, and f Payne should be nominated, his selection would be a strong one. There are points of strong opposion, such as his Standard Oil connection and the methods by which he secured his election as Senator. The Thurman movement will have some effect on his chances. In our part of the country the Pendleton men are very bitter toward Payne and will coin forces with the Thurman people. But if there is any chance for Payne in the country at large, Ohio will be made solid for him by the same methods that made him Senator."

made sould for him by the same methods that made him Senator." What do you think of the general political outlook?"

"What do you think of the general political outlook?"

"Viewed from Washington, there is a generally encouraging outlook among Republicans. The feeling against the Independent bolters is one more of indignation than of fear. The had faith of those Independents who took part in the National Convention is a special ground of fadignation. Their action is simply an outrage on decency."

"What about Republican prospects in the South?"

"I have seen no indication yet of any organized plan for geing into the South except Virginia and West Virginia. A great many well-informed men think we should go into North and South Carolina, Florida, and possibly Lunisana. It is felt that in those States there are Republican majorities if the ballots are counted."

"He wa about Ohlo!"

"How about Ohio!"
"It is necessary for the Republicans to put forth their very best efforts there. To win we must reverse the leadency of certain elements that were against us inset fall. We have at the head of the ticket a man—General Robinson—who is exceptionally strong where we were weak before. His candid sey is grantlying to the wool men and ne is unobjectionable to the fluor men. His reputation as a soldier, and als personal labor in Congress are all in his favor. With Blaine's popularity and these things considered, we ought, with earnest work, to give the ticket a fine majority."

2" JAYHAWKER'S" VIEWS ON POLITICS. THE FARMERS OF INDIANA FOR PROTECTION-THE STATE SAFE.

Colonel J. H. Woodard, of Indianapolis, videly known as "Jayhawker," the correspondent of he Cincinali Enquirer, said to a TRIBUNE reporter at the rifth Avenue Hotel the other day: The Republicans have Indiana now, and only need to

old what they have. The position of the parties on the tariff is well understood by our agricultural people. With \$11,000,000 of a permanent school fund and schooliouses within a mile of each other, we could not have caything but intelligent, reading, reasoning farmers an illustrate their average intelligence on the tariff mestion by reading a letter from a Democratic farmer friend of mine in the western part of the State. He says:
The Free Traders have proven that the manufactories exist by virtue of the Republican protective tariff. There are 700 people comployed in them in this county. Last year I sold over \$300 worth of butter, milk, eggs, potatoes and I sold over \$300 worth of butter, tills, eggs, polatoes and general farm truck to these factory people, while the tariff tax which I paid did not amount to \$40. Protection not only withdraws these 700 people from compet then with me and other farmers, but makes them consumers of our surplus productions. That idea, whether correct or not, prevails generally among our farmers, and will influence them in voting. While Mr. McDonald stands well with our, people, he could not carry the State, even if he held Payne's views on the tarift, because our people know that Congress deals with that subject, and that even a President must bow to the caucus decree."

INDIANA REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS. John C. New, chairman of the Indiana Retopublican State Committee and member of the National mittee for that State, who came here to attend the seeting of the latter committee, was asked neerning the political outlook in his State. He replied: We are going to carry Indiana by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. You may put me on record on that coint and the returns will verify what I say."

"What is the general outlook ?"
"I think it is very flattering. I know, of course nothing about matters east of the Alleghauy Mountains. But concerning the West, I can speak with knowledge and confidence. One thing you can say. Mr. Blaine was the choice of a very large percentage of the Republicans of the West. He has been their choice for many years. He has twice been defeated for a nomination by combinations and manipulations of one kind or another. I know he was so defeated, and so does every man who

has observed political events. In both these defeats Mr. has observed political events. In both these officials shall be preserved a loyal and manly attitude to his party. He and his friends kept their armor on, stood by faith fully in support of the tickets and helped win the battles. After such loyalty, the men who were opposed to him in the present convention owe it to themselves, to their manhood and their sense of fair play, to support him in like manner. I was not a Bhaine man. I have even said I wouldn't vote for him. Bat I will, and I will go further to do all I can for him, and so should every Republican.

NO AID OR COMFORT FOR DEMOCRATS. In response to a letter addressed to him by the Independent Republican Committee, Cyrus Butler, of this city, has sent a letter from which the following paragraph is taken:

paragraph is taken:
Ordinarily I am with the Republicans. From indications, the Independent Republican Committee is against protection, of which I am an ardent advocate. Then the said committee appears to be ready to join the most corrupt, and certainly proved incompetent and impracticable, party the United states has ever known, and there is no sign to me of a wholesome change in its methods. I am a unit of voters, but my vote shall not be given to aid or comfort the Democrats or Free-Traders. While the Chicago Convention did not make a ticket quite to my liking. I shall do what I can to support it, and from day to day my confidence in it, and of its friends seeing to it that the resultant administration will be the strongest, cleanest and most distinctively Republican and American the Nation has had, increases.

NO REASON FOR BOLTING THE TICKET. "I was inclined to refuse to vote for James . Blaine when it was announced that he was to be the tandard-bearer of the Republican party this fall," said ex-Judge William H. Arnoux to a TRIBUNE reporter, "but after twenty-four hours' consideration I came to the conclusion that the Chicago Convention had done wisely in nominating him, and that I should support him heartily I cannot see what reasonable ground there is for boiting I cannot see what reasonable ground there is for bolting the ticket on the part of any one. Mr. Blaine was a private citizen, a man without the power of office to assist him, with nothing but his record to recommend him, and yet such was his standing and popularity among the people that it was almost a foregone conclusion before the convention met that he would be the candidate. Now, I selleve in the party and that the majority in it should rule, and I doubt the wisdom of those who would insist that the wisless of the minority should be followed, and that if they are not then that minority will bolt the ticket. I think that few of the so-called Independents will carry their independence so far as to refuse to vote the straight Republican ticket in November."

RATIFICATION IN DENVER.

Denver, June 29 .- A Republican ratification neeting was held at the Tabor Opera House last evening under the auspices of the Lincoln Club, the largest and nost influential political organization of the State. house was overcrowded. Besides this a meeting of 5,000 persons was held in the street in front of the St. James Hotel. Immense enthusiasm was manifested.

OBITUARY.

DR. JOEL FOSTER.

Dr. Joel Foster died at his home, No. 265 Fourth-ave., yesterday. He was born at Barnard, Ver ont, in 1802. His ancestors were among the original settlers, and he was in the eighth generation of the family born in the State. He began the study of medicine in Woodstock, Vt., and completed his course at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He began the practice of medicine at Schoharte Court House, a small village thirty miles west of Albany, where he married a Miss Armstrong. He moved to this city in 1835, continuing the practice of medicine until a week ago. He was one of the founders of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the Society for the Relief of Medical Men, and the Infant Asylum. Of the last institution he was honorary president at the time of his death. He was the oldest living life member of the State Medical Society. In politice he was originally an Abolitionist, and was a member of the first Whig convention of which William H. reward was chairman. Of late years he was an ardent Republican, though taking no active part in politics. During the War he was one of the volunteer surgeous from the New York Academy of "Medicine, and was in the front in the second engagement at Bull Run. He leaves a widow and an only son. General John A. Foster. The funeral will be held 'at Calvary Church, Fourth-ave, and Twenty-first-st., to-morrow at 3 o'clock. Society for the Relief of Medical Men, and the

HENRY O'NEIL

Henry O'Neil, aged 50, died suddenly at his Henry O'Neil, aged 50, died suddenly at his home in Jersey-ave., Jersey City, on Saturday evening, from heart disease. He dined with his family at their usual hour, and appeared to be in the best of spirits. He was chatting with his wife freely after dinner when suddenly his head fell forward on his chest, and before he could be reached he expired. At one time he was a member of the firm of O'Neil & McLaughlin, the well-known contractors, but the partnership had been dissolved. He retired from business with a handsome fortune. Just before his death, however, he again established himself in the business, and had several contracts on hand. He leaves a wife and one married daughter.

RICHARD J. LALOR.

Richard J. Lalor, at one time a Member of the Assembly, died on Saturday at his home, No. 136 Summit-st., Brooklyn, at the age of fifty-six. He was born in Ireland and came to this country in 1849. He was associated with General T. F. Meagher in conducting The Irish Citizen before the w ar. During the war he was an officer in the 69th Regiment. He was afterward connected with The Irish American. A widow survives him. The funeral will be to-morrow.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE SOLVENCY OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC A CHARGE MADE BY MRS. COLTON'S ATTORNEYS AGAINST THE MANAGERS OF THE COMPANY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29 .- A statement was made in a city paper that Mrs. Colton had applied to the court for the appointment of a receiver of the Central Pacific Railway. The statement is premature and some what incorrect. The document will be filed it Judge Temple's Court, at Santa Rosa, next Tuesday when Mrs. Colton will make appacation for a receiver for the stocks and bonds in the custody of the Central Pa cific. The reasons set forth are Mrs. Colton's belief that the Railroad corporation is on the verge of bankruptey. that it has been ruined by the reckless con duct of the defendants, that a movement is on foot to send out all the stocks and bonds involved in the littigation and that already \$3,500,000 of Southern Pacific sinking fund bonds have been forwarded to New York consigned to C. P. Huntington, for the purpose of negotiating. The gravamen of the charges sworn to by Mrs colton lies in this last allegation; and, although it is pos, sible that the depleted sinking fund had been filled up with other bonds of the same face value. The fact would remain that the only negotiable securities had been re-moved, and that their place had been supplied by something comparatively worthless, a condition of affairs that would leave the most sacred fund of the corporation in a decidedly risky condition. The history of the applica-tion is peculiar. For some time, so the story goes Huntington has been extremely hard pressed in New York In his strait he has called urgently upon the San Francisco office and a dra'n has been the consequence, which has driven Charles Crocker almost to his wit's end and made him anything but a merry millionnaire. The heaviest demand of all came a week or ten days ago. On Zaturda y a week, Greer, Charles Crocker's private secre tary, was instructed to telegraph to Buntington that \$3 500,000 in Southern Pacific bonds would be forwarded to him that day and to sign the dispatch "Crocker." This came to the hearing of the plaintiff and her attorneys in the Colton suit and they, knowing that the only bonds left to the company were those which had been placed in the sinking fund, at once saw that the company must be passing through a crisis. Investigations were set on foot, when damaging facts, set forth in the affidayti, were found out, and seeing the necessity of protecting themselves against the dangers of securing a verdict that would be worthless through default of execution, the application was drawn up. It was finished on Friday and the plaintiff's attorneys visited Judge Temple in his chamber and presented it. The Judge nande no objection to the proposition that it should be served on the defendants on Tuesday.

When the affidayt is filed on Tuesday it will in all probability be not by a counter affisiavit from the defendance that they are perfectly solvent. U. ss something more than this bare assertion is made, it will not be considered satisfactory by the plaintiffs, and an order will be prayed for asking for an examination of the books to show to the satisfaction of both the Court and Mrs. Colton either that the railroad corporation is financially sound, or that it is as the affidavit sets forth, on the verge of bankruptcy. placed in the sinking fund, at once saw that the

the verge of bankruptcy.

A UNION DEPOT IN ATLANTA. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

ATLANTA, June 29 .- The depots of the Central and the Atlanta and West Point road will be united to-morrow. A. J. Orme, general freight agent of the West Point road says: "Captain Raoul, the president of the Central, and Colonel Grant, president of our road, talked over the matter of dation long since. As I understand it, they have recomily determined, as our fiscal year ends on June 30, that it would be best to move at once. Colonel logers, general superintendent of the Central Road, and general bookkeeper. Mr. McIntire, in company with our general manager, Cecil Gabett, took in the whole situa-tion here, and the move will be made at once.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGH LINE. MONTREAL, June 29 .- The Canadian Pacific Railroad has made an arrangement with the Michigan Central Railroad for a direct all-rail route to Detroit, to Chicago and all points west, southwest and northwest. The route is a trifle longer than by other competing roads, but the company will remedy this by running trains at a high rate of speed. The road will probably open for passinger traffic on July 15.

FREIGHT RATES IN MEXICO. When the Mexican Central Railway was pened on May 26 its rates of freight from the City of

Mexico to the Atlantic were put so far below those

charged by the Vera Cruz Railway, which is owned by

reduction. Prior to that time the Vera Cruz Railway charged \$54 a ton for freight from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz, a distance of 260 miles. On May 26 the rate was reduced to \$37 a ton, but it is claimed that it is still too high, and that it and the Alexandre Steamship Line are unable to meet the competition of the Maxican Central in bringing freights to the United States. The Alexandre Company is the only one having a regular line of fast andre Company is the only one having a regular line of fast weesly steamers plying between Mexican ports and New-York. Henry Alexandre, one of the owners, was asked if any further reduction was contemplated.

"The reduction made by the Vera Cruz Railway on May 26," he raphed, "was not sufficient to meet the competition of the Mexican Central, and no doubt a further reduction will be made. In fact, such a proposition has been made, but as the matter must be juid before the directors of the Vera Cruz Railway, and they are all in England, it will take several days yet to complete the arrangements. Our rates have been reduced to the lowest limits, and if the English directors of the railway company confirm the proposition is though the the law will be about three cents a pound from the fity of Mexican Central."

English capitalists, that the latter was forced to make

THE WEATHER REPORT.

can Central.

COVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 29 .- For New-England,

perature, generally lower barometer. For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather in north ern and central portions, local showers and partly cloudy weather in extreme southern portions, variable wisda, generally from northeast to southeast, a slight rise in temperature, except in extreme northern portions sta-tionary temperature, lower barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Moraing. Night. inches 1234567891011 30.5 30.

The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the ta hour proceeding riding in the bregains while this represents the carillations by the marceury during those hours. The broken or datted the representative variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at idad-nut's Panemacy, 418 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE. June 30-1 a. m .- The changes in the barometer during the clear weather of yesterday were slight. The temperature ranged between 63° and 85°, the average (71°) being 34° lower than on the cor-responding day last year, and 2° higher than on Satur-day.

(Lear and fair weather, with higher temperatures, may beexpected to-day in this city and vicinity.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A LUMBER DEALER'S BANKRUPTCY.

MENASHA, Wis., June 29.—John Strang, a lumber dealer, has gone into bankruptcy with liabilities of \$40,000; assets \$20,000.

has gone into bankruptcy with institutes of \$40,000.

DENVER, Col., June 29.—Reports from the mountain districts throughout the State show that all the streams are higher than ever before known. This is caused by the metring of the snow, which in some places is still from five to ten feet deep. The railroad companies are the principal losers.

A CHINAMAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

WACO, Texas, June 29.—Wing Ching, a young Chinaman, was arrested here yesterday. On him was found a draft for \$20,000 purporting to be drawn by the Clarinda Nacional Bank, of Chicago, indersed in Wing's favor. Inquiring telegrams indicate that the draft is a or eys.

THE CHISAPPEAKE AND OTHIC CANAL CASE.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL CASE.

BATTMORE, June 29.—Upon application of a Attorney-General Gwinn, Judge Bond yesterday extered the time for the filing of an answer to the application of the trustees of the Chesapeake and Ohlo Canal for ceiver, etc., to September 15, instead of August 1. A Sore Throat is soon relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for Bronchial and Pulmonary

Disorders. Ceconine, a compound of coconnut-oil, is sure to allay all itching and irritation of the scalp.

DIED.

ATWOOD—On Sunday, the 29th inst. William Presence, in-fant son of Dr. J. Freeman and Viola C. Alwood, aged I year and 19 distributed for the presence of the presence of the Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral ser-vices at the residence of his grandfather. Mr. Ithamar Dg. 1908, 142 Park-place, Brooklyn, on Monday, June 30, at 130 p. m.

BEAUH-At Tarrytown, June 28, William A. Beach, of this city, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services at St. IPaul's Church, Troy, N. Y., Tuesday, July I, at haif-past 2 o'clock. Guly 1, at hair-past 2 o'clock.

COAKLY-Suddenly, on Saturday, June 28, T. H. Coakly, for many years with Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his functal from No. 56 West 21 st-st., on Montay, June 50, at 1 p. m.

1 p. m.
CLARKE—On Friday, 20th inst, at Isola Bella, Schroon
Lake, N. Y., Colonel Bayard Clarke, of this city.
Funeral services in the Episcopal Church, at Schroon, on 234
inst, and burnial at that place.

FAIRFIELD—Suddenly, at New-Orleans, La., on Thursday,
June 12, 1-34, Edward Marvin Fairfield, formerly of Hadson, N. Y., only child of Susan B. and the late George B.
Fairfield, aged 27 years.

VONTEL—On Sunday, June 29, inst. Lock Foster, M. D.

Fairfield, aged 27 years.

FOSTER—On Sunday, June 29, inst., Joel Foster, M. D., aged 82 years.

The profession, relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from Calvery Chur h. corned of 4th-ave, and 21st-st., on Tuesday, July 1, at 3 p. m. Schoharie County papers please copy. HLL—On Priday, June 27, Eleanor, daughter of Joseph G, and Frances Parton Hill. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the faneral services from her parents' residence. No. 259 Hellville-ave., Newark, N. J., on Monduy, the 30th last, at 3 p. m.

DELL-At Brighton Beach, June 28, Richard Moulton, only son of Edward V, and Cora M. Odell. therea present HiGHARDSON-On Stiday morning, June 27, suddenly, at 248 Carrollet. Brooklyn, Marianne, the belowed wife of Briton Richardson. totice of funeral hereafter.

end, wife of the late random vacuum, year of her age.

uneral from her late residence Tuesday, July 1, at 2:30 p. m. AN KLEECK-Jun* 27, 1884, at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. S. V. Allen, 430 Clermont-ave, breeklyn, N.Y. Chorles A. Van Kleeck, in the 734 year of his age, uneral services Monday, June 30, 3 p. m., at the house. Interment private.
Friends will kindly omit flowers.

Special Notices.

Best Dentistry of every description at very moderate prices. Drs. WAIT & SMITH, 45 East 284-st. Refer to Rev. Dr. Crosby, Dr. R. P. Wier, Dr. J. W. Howe. Heary C. Merry, Auctioneer.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & COMPANY. Now on exhibition at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Theologica and Misceilaneous Works, a portion of the Library of the Rev. John Cotton Terrett.

Also, a collection of French Literature and other Books. The whole to be sold as above on WEDNESDAY AFTER

Home-Made Preserves, &c. Families supplied with Preserves, Joiles, Brandied and annel Fruits, Pickles, &c., pat up in And Warranted

PERFECTLY PURE. Circulars, containing prices and references, sent on applica-tion. Goods stored until fall. SARAH S. MCFCRATH,

Post Office Notice. Letters for Europe need not be specially directed for tip-parch by any particular steamer in order to secure speaky de-tirery at destination, as all transatizatio made are forwarded by the fastest vessels are "able. eign matis for the week ending July 5, will close at this

by the fastest vessels ava "able.
Foreign musis for tae week ending July 5, will close at this office at follows:
TUESDAY—At 10 a, m for Central America and the South Phethe Ports, per s. a. Acapatico, via Asignwall dictions for Mexico must be directed." per Acapatico"; at 4 p. m. for Newton must be directed." per Acapatico"; at 4 p. m. for Newton must be directed. "per Acapatico"; at 4 p. m. for Newton must be directed by per Galita"; at 0.300 s. m. for Germany, &c., prets. at 10.300 s. m. for Germany, &c., prets. s. Elbe, via Southampton and Bramen detters for Great Britain and other torrogenic constress must be directed "per Galita"; at 0.300 s. m. for France direct, per s. s. Elbe, via Southampton and Bramen detters for Great Britain and other torrogenic constress must be directed. "per Elbe"; at 0.300 s. m. for France direct, per s. s. Athos; at 11 a. m. for the Nelherlands direct, per s. s. Laerdam, via Rotterdam; at 1 p. m. for the Whitewara Islands, per s. s. Barracouta; at 7.30 p. m. for Tuxillo, and Rusian, per s. s. S. J. Oten, via New-Orleans.
THURSDAY—At 10 a. m. for Venezueia and Curacos, per s. s. Valencia; at 10.300 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Erpibble, via Queenstown letters for Germany and France must be diected "per Republic"; at 11.30 s. m. for France must be diected "per Espenolic"; at 11.30 s. m. for France must be diected "per Espenolic"; at 11.30 s. m. for Europe, per s. s. City of Puebla, via Havama detters for Mexico must be directed "per tity of Puebla".

8 ATURDAY—At 1 a. m. for the West Indies, via St. Thomas, for Brazil, and for the La Plata Countries, via Strand, per s. s. City of Puebla, via Paracountries, via Brazil, per s. s. City of Chelago, via Queenstown; at 1 p. m. for Cuba and Prit Lisands, per s. s. City of Chelago, via Queenstown; at 1 p. m. for Cuba and Prit Ricago, and Galesarown; at 1 p. m. for Cuba and Prit Ricago, and Galesarown; at 1.30 p. m. for Cuba and Prit Ricago, via Galesow, at 1.30 p. m. for Cuba and Prit Ricago, via Galesow at 1.30 p. m. for Cuba and Prit R

The schedule of closing of trans-Pacific smalls is arranged on the producetion of their uninterrupted overland transit to san Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on Time at San Francisco on the day of smiling of steamers are dispatched beare the same day.

FENRY G. PEARSON, Postmaster. Political Notices.

New designs. Sole Manufacturers under letters patent. In-fringements will be prosecuted. Campaign equipments M. R. LEVY & CO., 27 Wooster-st. Patent Openwork Net Banners-Best Portraits, New Designs. HOJER & GRAHAM, Artists, 97 Duane-st, Old Original Headquarters-Established 1842,

Patent Openwork Net Bauners.